

# THE EVENING CHRONICLE

Vol. II

CHRONICLE

STRATHCONA, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908

No. 23

## Canada's Status in Financial World

Montreal, June 4.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, has returned after a six weeks' tour of Great Britain, undertaken partly for business and partly for pleasure.

Sir Thomas is much improved in health and in most optimistic frame of mind regarding Canada and everything Canadian. He was much impressed with strong position held by good Canadian securities in Great Britain, despite the cycle of depression that has affected the Dominion during the past few months.

Asked about position of Canadian enterprises in British financial circles, Sir Thomas expressed conviction that simple sums will be forthcoming for everything in way of sound legitimate enterprise, and the British investor wanted to feel that he was reasonably moderate one, on this investment.

He testified about providing new capital for railway works that are being pushed on with undue rapidity with safety and sound business judgment would indicate that there should be a stoppage of capital expenditure until portions of work are completed were yielding revenues sufficient to warrant expenditure further extensions and he has no use for the promoter and speculator who has everything to gain in his schemes materialize and nothing to lose if they prove failures.

Notwithstanding falling off in railway earnings C. P. R. stock advanced during the past six weeks advanced in price, a clear indication, said Sir Thomas, that the people with money in Great Britain have the same implicit faith in Canada's future as those of us who thoroughly understand the situation. Sir Thomas expressed himself as very much gratified by the excellent crop conditions in almost every section of the country and looks forward to a bountiful harvest and a return to rational business activity.

Regarding the all red scheme, Sir Thomas said that there was no doubt that the Imperial government is willing to co-operate with Canada and Australia in securing more rapid routes between Great Britain and British possessions in the east, by way of Canada than at present exists, and apparently intention is being accumulated with a view to determine the sound and rational policy with reference to this matter.

He had the honor of appearing before the House of Commons on June 3rd, and he took the ground that it would be a mistake at this juncture to undertake faster service on the Atlantic than on the Pacific. The enormous cost of 24 or 25 knots seems to put them out of the question as a business proposition while 18 knots seems to be the Pacific would further strengthen the case for the Pacific. The Blackhead scheme was mentioned but to his mind it was inoperative.

## Sheepmen Satisfied

Lethbridge, June 4.—The sheep men of Southern Alberta have had one of the best lambing seasons in the history of the sheep raising industry in this part. The season is practically over and the flocks have averaged an increase of fifty-fifty-five per cent.

S. C. Sten's flock had 4,000 lambs, O'Clock. The number of lambs to be granted is one for 300, two for 750, three for 1,500, and four for 2,500. After that one for each 1,500 in case of flocks of 1,500 to 2,500, three for 2,500, four for 3,000, and five for 3,500. In towns and cities the hotels must have 25 cents and sixteen cents a pound respect. Sheepmen are hoping to get fifteen cents but may not get over 12.

## Meeting of K.P.'s

Moore Jaw, June 3.—The Pythian convention at the meeting to-day transacted important business, from which will arise material benefit to subordinate lodges.

Thematic of the province of Alberta emanating from the grand domain of Manitoba having been decided, the terms of accession were satisfactorily arranged.

It is now certain that Alberta will have the inauguration of her grand lodge during the Dominion Fair. Many representatives have expressed their willingness to come to Calgary on July 1st to help the local boys institute the Knights of Klondike.

Brother Fleishman, grand master of the Pythian lodge, addressed the grand lodge, expressing pleasure at the splendid reports given by the various officers, and thanking Moore Jaw boys for the Pythian welcome which had been extended.

After luncheon, the most important business was the installation of officers, which was conducted by Supreme Representative Huggard, supported by Past Grand Master McArthur, Brother Bowen of Moravia.

The following officers were installed: W. E. Elliott, grand chancellor; J. Wilson, G. K. R. S.; Thomas Moore, grand master; X. John Fulton, grand master; A. McIntrye, grand prelate; C. J. Campbell, grand guard; J. Riley, grand outer guard.

Thus closed the most successful convention the grand domain has held.

## LETHBRIDGE RACES POSTPONED

Lethbridge, June 4.—The management of the local meet of the Western Turf Association, last night decided the races of that were to be held here on Wednesday and Thursday June 3rd and 4th. This morning the announcement is made that they will be held on June 16th and 17th when it is expected the rains will be over and the track in good shape.

## Local Option For Saskatchewan

Regina, Sask., June 4.—The government amendments to the present licensing system brought down in the house to-night provide for local option by a straight majority vote, and also provide for drastic changes in the present liquor law. Local option by-law must be submitted by the council of any town, city, or rural municipality on petition of 25 per cent of the voters therein, and the straight vote will close the traffic as far as that district is concerned. The effect of the provision is somewhat minimized by the fact that the voters' list to be used is not the municipal voters' list, but the list used for the election of legislative assembly members. Nevertheless the change is a sweeping reform of liquor traffic, and local option will doubtless carry in many cities and towns of the West.

Provision is made after a local option law is carried it cannot be repealed for two years, and then on the same vote. Two years must elapse between any two elections for this purpose. Restrictions to the present licensing system include the reduction of the hours of sale by an hour and a half.

The present system is to close at 11.30 and the proposal of the government for 10.30 have closed bars after 10.30. S. C. Sten's flock had 4,000 lambs, O'Clock. The number of lambs to be granted is one for 300, two for 750, three for 1,500, and four for 2,500. After that one for each 1,500 in case of flocks of 1,500 to 2,500, three for 2,500, four for 3,000, and five for 3,500. In towns and cities the hotels must have 25 cents and sixteen cents a pound respect. Sheepmen are hoping to get fifteen cents but may not get over 12.

## Penny Postage Between England and States

Washington, June 4.—Postmaster General May announced to-day that an agreement had been reached with the British government providing for a letter postage of two cents an ounce between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, to become operative October 1, 1908. He stated further that the British postmaster general, Sydney Burton, was making a like announcement to the house of commons to-day.

The matter of a "penny postage," as it is called in England, has been under consideration for some time, and as far back as last July President Roosevelt approved Mr. May's course in urging a restricted union with England.

On October 1, 1907, the universal postal union, which governs the international postal transactions of the various civilized countries, reduced the rate of letter postage from five cents half ounce to five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce, which is the present rate between the United States and Great Britain, with which this country has direct steamship communication, and is also the rate between the United States and countries with which the United States does not have direct steamship communication, but on mail to which this country has to pay an additional charge to countries through which it passes in transit.

Under the articles of the universal union, any two states can form a restricted union. Examples of restricted unions are now existing which permit a two cent an ounce letter rate between the United States and Cuba, the United States and Panama, and the United States and Canada.

## Acquitted of Murder

Washington, June 4.—Gaston Philip civil engineer and club man of New York Washington, to-night was acquitted of the murder of Frank McKee, a club member.

The jury returned its verdict after having been out an hour and twelve minutes.

Philip received the announcement with emotion. The government abandoned its plea for a verdict of first degree murder and asked for one of second degree manslaughter.

The trial of Philip has been in progress nine days, three of which were spent in securing a jury.

The tragedy which occurred last Wednesday preceding the shooting, Mr. Philip is said, claimed that Philip owed him a \$1.50 gambling debt and attempted Philip to throw dice with him in order to win the money back as he put it.

Finally the two men went to the Arlington hotel. There McKee attacked Philip, it is said, and the latter, in a desperate effort to defend himself, drew a revolver and shot McKee.

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But Mr. Justice Swire Eady would not have it. He went back on that romance of 14 years ago, and pointed to certain letters written by Walter Stirling, showing that he had admitted misconduct with Mrs. Smith, and was, in fact, a party to the legal proceedings whereby her marriage tie was annulled. That rendered the Dakota divorce null and void, and the English courts regard collusion in divorce with no indulgence whatsoever. His lordship held that this Dakota divorce was invalid; therefore that Walter Stirling was never legally married; that his son was not born in lawful wedlock; that indeed without lawful issue. So the Child Richard will have nothing, and his uncle becomes possessed of the lands and the income of the residuary investments. From which it would appear that a Dakota divorce, cheap and expeditious as it is, cannot always be relied upon to cross the ocean without damage.

The parties were uncle and nephew, and the nephew was an "infant," and the question was who should have possession of estates in Scotland over eighty thousand pounds. Years ago a certain George Arbuthnot Smith, a young Scot from a Forfarshire family, came to this country. At that point he entered the service of a local land surveyor, married his daughter Evangeline, and went with his bride to British Columbia.

Here they became acquainted with Walter Stirling, who from British Columbia, a man of means. He was likewise a man of taste, and he admired Mrs. Smith. He came to live with the couple and joined the husband in a timber and mining business. All three were very friendly, but in the fulness of time Stirling got the Smith residence leaving behind a note suggesting that Mrs. Smith should follow him to a place some twenty miles away. This she did after, it was alleged, a quite friendly parting from her husband. It was said they even exchanged a farewell comradely kiss, though on this delicate point the evidence was conflicting. According to some testimony that was adduced Smith took the situation as if he had been a character in one of Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays. Instead of resorting to firearms, as they might have done south of the boundary, he went and talked it over with Stirling and Mrs. Smith. It was suggested that at this meeting it was arranged for Smith to go to Dakota and get a divorce under the code of that accommodating state. To Dakota at any rate he went, resided there ninety days to qualify for a legal domicile, and then applied for and obtained a divorce. He did not accuse Evangeline of misconduct. He said her association with Smith had lacerated his feelings and made the neighbors gossip. Lacerated feelings are good for a Dakota court. Smith got his divorce—divorce which you will find his lordship in the Chancery Division with judicial jealousy. He went back to British Columbia and married again. And as for Walter and Evangeline they travelled to San Francisco, where they married, and in the fulness of time as Richard was born into the world.

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## Canadian Romance

London, June 4.—The eccentricities of the divorce law in some of the Western States of the American Union are the theme of many stories.

It used to be said that there was a railway station on the Nebraska border where the legend: "Train stops here twenty minutes for divorces." These anecdotes have some justification, as a case decided in Mr. Justice Swire Eady's Court in the Chancery Division shows. In the Sovereign State of Dakota you can still be relieved of the marriage tie with extreme rapidity and very little trouble.

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## Civil Cases in Supreme Court

The Supreme Court civil docket has now been fixed. The list is not a long one, but owing to very few of the cases being ready the sittings of the court will be protracted well into the end of June. The following were the dates fixed upon which the various cases are to be heard:

June 5—Graves & Ferris vs. Mason and Fium, two cases.

June 9—Jackson vs. City of Edmonton.

June 10—Bulmer vs. Anderson.

June 10—McDougall vs. Kerr.

June 11—Harris vs. Hotel Cecil.

June 11—Hendriker vs. Berger.

June 12—Hestington vs. Campbell.

June 12—Robertson vs. Morris et al.

June 12—W. Lines vs. McDougall & Second.

June 18—Higgins vs. Stack.

June 19—Gillespie vs. J.A. Goulson.

June 19—Strong vs. C.N.E.

June 22—Dunn vs. Humel.

June 22—Jones & Marshall vs. Palmer.

June 23—Vanstone vs. Scott.

June 23—Brown vs. C.N.E.

June 24—United Mine Workers of America vs. Strathcona Coal Co.

June 25—John McCue vs. Rose.

June 26—Hull vs. Hull.

June 29—Stolva vs. Archibald.

Several cases were allowed to stand over for a time as owing to the nature of the case no dates could be set for their hearing. Among these are that of the Minneapolis & Thresher Co. vs. Anderson, a case of Plow Co. vs. Curtis, Dodge, The Lake Railway Co. vs. Bowen vs. Parker, and Commerce vs. The Western Supply Co.

The case of Wells et al. vs. Taylor et al. was settled out of court and the case Phillips vs. Asher was dismissed as the plaintiff is in England and has taken no further action for some time in the case. The case of Powell vs. Chevery was laid over until the next sitting of the court at the request of both parties.

PHARLERS DETAINED. Victoria, June 4.—Bringing news of an unprecedented disaster of the Pearl-ling fleet off West Australia, involving the loss of forty loggers and 370 lives, twenty only being whites, in a typhoon and the Canadian Antarctic liner Manuk, the Stirling is dead; his son Richard, who is still in England, claims, or it is claimed for him, that he should inherit. But his red near Thursday Island, a "phyn" uncle, Walter's brother, disputes the claim on the ground that the Dakota divorce was invalid, that Walter and his wife were therefore not married, and driving others shore about, and that the son was consequently not born in lawful wedlock.

## Senate Wants Work

Ottawa, June 4.—In the senate today a resolution of Senator McMillan's was carried by 28 to 19. It resolves that the senate deem it expedient to invite the House of Commons to co-operate with the upper house in means of the joint committee, to consider the advisability of devising methods whereby a more equitable division of the initiation of private and public legislation may be secured between the two branches of parliament and adopting measures governing the date which will limit the time of discussion so as to better expedite business and his resolution to be forwarded to the Commons by the speaker official of the Commons.

to certain letters written by Walter Stirling, showing that he had admitted misconduct with Mrs. Smith, and was, in fact, a party to the legal proceedings whereby her marriage tie was annulled. That rendered the Dakota divorce null and void, and the English courts regard collusion in divorce with no indulgence whatsoever. His lordship held that this Dakota divorce was invalid; therefore that Walter Stirling was never legally married; that his son was not born in lawful wedlock; that indeed without lawful issue. So the Child Richard will have nothing, and his uncle becomes possessed of the lands and the income of the residuary investments. From which it would appear that a Dakota divorce, cheap and expeditious as it is, cannot always be relied upon to cross the ocean without damage.

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Here they became acquainted with Walter Stirling, who from British Columbia, a man of means. He was likewise a man of taste, and he admired Mrs. Smith. He came to live with the couple and joined the husband in a timber and mining business. All three were very friendly, but in the fulness of time Stirling got the Smith residence leaving behind a note suggesting that Mrs. Smith should follow him to a place some twenty miles away. This she did after, it was alleged, a quite friendly parting from her husband. It was said they even exchanged a farewell comradely kiss, though on this delicate point the evidence was conflicting. According to some testimony that was adduced Smith took the situation as if he had been a character in one of Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays. Instead of resorting to firearms, as they might have done south of the boundary, he went and talked it over with Stirling and Mrs. Smith. It was suggested that at this meeting it was arranged for Smith to go to Dakota and get a divorce under the code of that accommodating state. To Dakota at any rate he went, resided there ninety days to qualify for a legal domicile, and then applied for and obtained a divorce. He did not accuse Evangeline of misconduct. He said her association with Smith had lacerated his feelings and made the neighbors gossip. Lacerated feelings are good for a Dakota court. Smith got his divorce—divorce which you will find his lordship in the Chancery Division with judicial jealousy. He went back to British Columbia and married again. And as for Walter and Evangeline they travelled to San Francisco, where they married, and in the fulness of time as Richard was born into the world.

So far all went well with this little romance, and nobody might have heard any more about the matrimonial adventures of the Stirlings, or the Smiths, but for that eighty-three and a half mile trip to the Canadian coast. The Stirlings are dead; his son Richard, who is still in England, claims, or it is claimed for him, that he should inherit. But his red near Thursday Island, a "phyn" uncle, Walter's brother, disputes the claim on the ground that the Dakota divorce was invalid, that Walter and his wife were therefore not married, and driving others shore about, and that the son was consequently not born in lawful wedlock.

It other victims were Malay, Chinese, Japanese, and Kanakas. It is cause the Scottish Marriage Law has reported there were harrowing experiences, some victims being picked up by the last stages of exhaustion, after instances that even if the Dakota divorce was "got legal," yet Walter and his wife were not married, and being exhausted men to drop from the wrecked ship, many were rescued by the steamer "Patro," sent from Brno as a relief steamer. Bodies of some of the victims were eaten by sharks. The sea near Brno presents a terrible sight, covered with wreckage and bodies.

But Mr. Justice Swire Eady would not have it. He went back on that romance of 14 years ago, and pointed to certain letters written by Walter Stirling, showing that he had admitted misconduct with Mrs. Smith, and was, in fact, a party to the legal proceedings whereby her marriage tie was annulled. That rendered the Dakota divorce null and void, and the English courts regard collusion in divorce with no indulgence whatsoever. His lordship held that this Dakota divorce was invalid; therefore that Walter Stirling was never legally married; that his son was not born in lawful wedlock; that indeed without lawful issue. So the Child Richard will have nothing, and his uncle becomes possessed of the lands and the income of the residuary investments. From which it would appear that a Dakota divorce, cheap and expeditious as it is, cannot always be relied upon to cross the ocean without damage.

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Dated at Edmonton this twenty-third day of May, 1908.



## THE GREAT FIGHT AGAINST TYRANNY (Mail & Empire)

The fight against the tyrannical Aylesworth bill has been resumed at Ottawa, and the chances are that it will be continued all summer. Now that the struggle is again in progress it is as well to understand the situation that it may be judged fairly when the present session opened the government adopted an unusual course, and it blocked all public action. Thereafter of the documents, the attempts to prevent investigation made the committees scenes of fierce warfare.

Following the battles over these issues, in all of which the Government was worsted, there came the Aylesworth bill. This measure is an amendment to the Election Act. It is distinctly opposed to the public proposal, several reformat also provides for election manoeuvres which interest. The two worst provisions are the following:

1.—The abolition of the secret ballot, the validating of ballots upon the deputy returning officers may have placed marks or numbers; 2.—The making of new voters' lists in Manitoba, British Columbia and the unorganized districts of Quebec and Ontario by appointees of the government whenever an election is to take place, or at any time that the government may order.

To these propositions the Opposition offers objections. It dissects from the marked and numbered ballot, because that form of ballot is coercive and can be employed by the government to force elections to vote otherwise than as their judgment suggests. It dissects from the scheme to make new voters' lists here and there, prepared by partisans, will be unfair, and because there are today in the provinces affected clean lists made or revised by judges against which no objection has been or can be lodged. The two substance

to do away with the secrecy of the ballot and to allow the government to bring its partisans to make voters' lists for every election are viewed by the Opposition as sinister manoeuvres. Armed with the power it wields, the government can defy public opinion and prolong indefinitely the reign of graft. The objection to the scheme is strengthened by the circumstance that it is with the Sifton group at Ottawa that the crooked legislation originated. Its believed that the exploiters of the public lands, the timber, grazing land grabbers look upon the Aylesworth bill as the means by which they can retain their influence in Parliament and in the departments.

Faced with this proposal, under which the people can be robbed of their power to resist wrong, the Opposition has undertaken to fight it, back upon the rights of the electors and has exercised its constitutional right to refuse supplies until the attack upon the rights of the electors as been abandoned. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised a few days ago to withdraw the Aylesworth bill, or to modify it, and upon that understanding certain votes were allowed to go through. It is the refusal to carry out the agreement then made that has led to the renewal of hostilities. The Opposition, it is well to bear in mind is not fighting the money votes. It is fighting the proposition to introduce the marked and numbered ballot and the padded voters' list.

## NOTICE

### CITY OF STRATHCONA

To whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the City of Strathcona to undertake the construction of the following six foot sidewalks, as local improvements under the provision of the Strathcona Charter.

West side of 1st Street East, from South East corner to North East corner Block 104.  
West side of 1st Street West, from South East corner to North East corner Block 12.  
North side of 4th Avenue North, from South East corner to South West corner Block 108.  
South side of 5th Avenue North, from North East corner to North West corner Block 107.

FOR SALE at a bargain, fine polished dining table in oak, and crimson velvet carpet; call at residence of R. S. Jenkins, 3rd Ave North and 2nd house from corner of 4th Street West. 23rd.

LOST.—In Strathcona, green purse containing \$5.00. Finder please return to Chronicle Office. 19p

## ADVERTISE

## THE Dominion Bank

CAPITAL \$3,818,597.00  
RESERVES \$3,380,288.00  
DEPOSITS 3,890,000.00

C. A. BOBERT, General Manager. H. J. BETHUNE, Superintendent of Branches

A General Banking Business Transacted Interest allowed on Deposits and Compounded four times a year

Strathcona Branch. T. van Someren, Mgr.

## Dominion Exhibition

CALGARY, ALTA.

June 29th to July 9th, 1908

\$25,000 in Prizes

\$60,000 expended in new Buildings and improvements

\$13,000 in Purse

Strobel's Airship, the Novello's great trained animal show, and other high class attractions.

91st Highlanders Band

Iowa State Band

Rough Riding by real Cow Boys

Indian, Squaw and Travels Races

Reduced fares from all points in Canada.

Your opportunity to see the last Great West.

Write for descriptive pamphlet to

E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

## NOTICE

Any person having horses, or cattle they want to put on pasture for the summer or by the month, the best of grass and a spring creek through the centre, the run of big acres, two miles from the city.—Terms \$1.50 per head per month.—Apply B. A. HIGGINS, Strathcona. 11-35-3p

## The Great Canadian Western Fair of Edmonton

will be held on

June 23, 24, 25, and 26, '08

\$20,000 in Premiums & Attractions

Railroad Rates from All Parts :: :: ::

Arrange to see this Great Mid-summer Event at the same time as the Dominion Exhibition.

For full information, write the secretary, Edmonton

## Advertise IN THE Chronicle

## P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats

Of all Kinds

FISH AND GAME

IN SEASON.

Highest Market Prices paid for FIRST-CLASS

DRESSED POULTRY of all descriptions.

Phone 38

## Alberta Fair Dates

Calgary—June 29 to July 9.

Edmonton—June 23 to June 26.

Okotoks—July 10.

Innisfail—July 13 and 14.

Wetaskiwin—July 14 and 15.

Red Deer—July 15, 16 and 17.

Port Saskatchewan—August 4.

Medicine Hat—August 5, 6 and 7.

Lethbridge—August 11, 12 and 13.

Leduc—September 15.

Olds—September 15 and 16.

Didsbury—September 17.

Raymond—September 17 and 18.

Magrath—September 17 and 18.

Irvine—September 22.

Medicine Hat—September 22, 23, and 24.

Cardston—September 24 and 25.

High River—September 26 and 29.

Pincher Creek—September 30.

Nanton—October 1, and 2.

Priddy—October 15.

Vegreville—October 1, and 2.

Vermilion—October 8, and 9.

Viking—October 13 and 14.

Mannville—October 14 and 15.

St. Albert—Sept. 30 and October 1.

Stettin—October 1.

Laconie—October 6 and 7.

Ponoka—October 7 and 8.

Edmonton—October 6, 7 and 8.

Innisfail—October 8, and 9.

Innisfail—October 8, and 9.

## AUSTIN & PALMER

Phone 90 P.O. Box 343  
Office 3 Doors West of Dominion Bank

150 Within 1/4 of a mile from the centre of Edmonton and Strathcona.

Lots at \$135 each.

1 lot at \$150

1 lot at \$170

2 lots at \$180 each.

Terms 1/3, 6, 12, or on monthly payments.

We guarantee this is your chance to secure a site to make a home within easy distance of the Twin Cities.

NO. 1.—

TO RENT A FARM of 240 acres

It fenced 75 acres under cultivation,

200 House, 21 Stables, etc.

Rent \$200 per annum.

NO. 2.—

1/4 Acre lots \$150 each, on a good

road half a mile from the City limits.

NO. 3.—

FOR SALE 893 ACRES, good

oil, and supply of water, with a

burning grove of timber.

This property is eminently adapted

to anyone desirous of starting a

Stock Farm.

There are one or two quarters in

his vicinity that are open for home-

stead, 300 tons of Hay could be cut

on the property this summer.

Price \$9.50 per acre.

Terms \$2.00 per acre cash and the

balance in 60 1/2 year payments at

per cent.

NO. 4.—

\$2,500.00 will buy the Stock in

Trade of a Dairy doing approximately

close to the City. This includes 1 re-

gistered Shorthorn, 21 Durham Bulls, 12

head of Good Milk Cows, 1 Team

weight 2,800 lbs, Binder, Moving Ma-

chine, Truck Wagon, Democrat, Sleds

8th, McCormick Hay Rake, Separator

Churn, Cultivator and Shandy Tools,

Household Furniture, 15 Tons of Ice

and the crop from 35 acres (Hazel

and Oats), 25 acres of Timothy, 40

acres of Wild Hay. All the implements

and tools are new. This will produce

an income at once.

Dairymen look at this proposition,

and if you do you will buy.

NO. 5.—

FOR SALE 320 ACRES in a

plentiful farming district, with ex-

cellent house and farm buildings, all

enclosed, close to school.

Price \$18 per acre, if taken before

selling. After seeing the work done

to be taken by valuation.

Terms on this property are easy.

This is worth your trouble to in-

vest, if you want a good farm.

NO. 6.—

FOR SALE, 10 ROOMED BRICK

HOUSE together with 3 lots, good

table. The house has all modern

improvements. Anyone wishing to get

home in the best residential por-

tion of the city will do well to look

at this.

Price \$3000.

Terms, any reasonable offer will

be accepted. As part payment would

trade for improved farm.

NO. 7.—

TO RENT 5 roomed house, on Why-

te Avenue East electric light, good

water.—Rent \$14 per month.

NO. 8.—

FOR SALE AN 8 ROOMED BRICK

HOUSE in the heart of the City,

together with 3 lots.

Price only \$2,000.

Terms, \$1,000 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

This is a real bargain.

NO. 9.—

FOR SALE 50 ACRES of land

within easy distance of the city, well

able for anyone wishing to start a

CHICKEN FARM.

Price \$40 per acre.

Easy terms can be arranged.

NO. 10.—

FOR SALE 300 acres, 18 miles from

Strathcona, 100 acres fenced, 25 acres

cultivated, 25 acres of hay land, 100

acres of Timber land on which is es-

timated that 150,000 feet of lumber

could be cut.

Price \$6.66 per acre.

\$500 Cash, balance 1 and 2 years at

8 per cent.

NO. 11.—

FOR SALE 160 acres of land 6 miles

from the town of Chipman on the C.

N. R. This property is all fenced,

45 acres under cultivation, excellent

Home and Buildings.

Price \$5,000.00

Terms \$1000.00 Cash, balance in 2

yearly instalments at 8 per cent.

NO. 12.—

FOR SALE 300 acres, 18 miles from

Strathcona, 100 acres fenced, 25 acres

cultivated, 25 acres of hay land, 100

acres of Timber land on which is es-

timated that 150,000 feet of lumber

could be cut.

Price \$6.66 per acre.

\$500 Cash, balance 1 and 2 years at

8 per cent.

NO. 13.—

FOR SALE 160 acres of land 6 miles

from the town of Chipman on the C.

N. R. This property is all fenced,

45 acres under cultivation, excellent

Home and Buildings.

Price \$5,000.00

Terms \$1000.00 Cash, balance in 2

yearly instalments at 8 per cent.

NO. 14.—

FOR SALE 300 acres, 18 miles from

Strathcona, 100 acres fenced, 25 acres

cultivated, 25 acres of hay land, 100

acres of Timber land on which is es-

timated that 150,000 feet of lumber

could be cut.

Price \$6.66 per acre.

\$500 Cash, balance 1 and 2 years at

8 per cent.

NO. 15.—

FOR SALE 160 acres of land 6 miles

from the town of Chipman on the C.

N. R. This property is all fenced,

45 acres under cultivation, excellent

Home and Buildings.

Price \$5,000.00

Terms \$1000.00 Cash, balance in 2

yearly instalments at 8 per cent.

NO. 16.—

FOR SALE 300 acres, 18 miles from

Strathcona, 100 acres fenced, 25 acres

cultivated, 25 acres of hay land, 100

acres of Timber land on which is es-

timated that 150,000 feet of lumber

could be cut.

Price \$6.66 per acre.

\$500 Cash, balance 1 and 2 years at

8 per cent.

NO. 17.—

FOR SALE 160 acres of land 6 miles

from the town of Chipman on the C.

N. R. This property is all fenced,

